

TODAY WE CONTINUE THE MOST SENSATIONAL OF ALL THE SENSATIONAL CLOTHING SALES WHICH HAVE MADE US FAMOUS.

A SALE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

TELEGRAM Received through Western Union Telegraph Co
Received at 212 So. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

11:26 a. m. Nov. 14, 1898.

Dated 13, Milwaukee, Wis., 14th.

To Boston Store, Omaha, Neb.

To close out our entire stock we accept your offer of forty-three cents on the dollar spot cash, for the eleven thousand Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters, and ship same, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at once.

BENEDICT CO.

which stands without equal or rival in regard to its bargains. Its a sale which would be impossible to any other store. Here are the facts to prove it—Here's the document to prove it—and in our store are the suits and overcoats to prove it—Benedict Co. of Milwaukee close out to us for spot cash, their entire fall stock.

11,000 SUITS, OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT 43c
ON THE DOLLAR.

The entire purchase is on sale now, every suit, every overcoat, every ulster, everything in the whole stock.

AT ABOUT HALF THE WHOLESALE COST TO MANUFACTURE.

15c
2,400 Pairs Boy's
fine wool
KNEE PANTS
Sizes 4 to 14 Years.



Men's All Wool Suits

An elegant line of Men's All Wool Suits, \$3.90—In cassimere and cheviot, in plain and fancy mixtures, all perfect fit and cut, made ready to wear, at \$3.90; wholesale price \$7.50.

Over 1,000 Men's Fine All Wool Suits \$5.00—In nobby over laid checks and plaids and new mixtures, in double and single breasted, straight and round cut. Your choice while they last, \$5; wholesale price \$10

Men's Fine All Wool Suits, \$6.98—Made of clay worsted, imported cassimere and Scotch cheviots, in all styles and shapes. This is perhaps the most remarkable bargain in the whole lot; wholesale price \$15.00

Your choice tomorrow of some of the—
Handsome Men's Suits, \$9.90

ever sold by a wholesale house, made of the finest imported worsted, Scotch Cheviot and imported cassimere in all the latest patterns; cut, made and trimmed equal to custom work, at \$9.90

Finest Suits From the Entire Purchase, \$12.50

In this lot are elegant silk and satin lined, worsted and nobby cheviot and plain colored cassimere suits in sacks and frocks. Your choice of any of them for \$12.50.

18th and Douglas
Omaha.
J. L. BRANDEIS & SONS
PROPRIETORS.

Men's heavy Chinchilla and Vermont gray

OVERCOATS

\$2.50; wholesale price \$5.00.

400 MEN'S HEAVY STORM ULSTERS \$3.90

In Melton and Frieze, well lined with heavy serge, all sizes 36 to 42—wholesale price \$7.50.

200 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters \$5

In Beaver, Chinchilla and Frieze, in blue black, gray and brown, all extra well made and lined—wholesale price \$10.00—go at \$5.00

Fine all wool Winter Overcoats and Ulsters, \$7.50

Made of strictly all wool black and blue Kersey, Melton, Beaver and Shetland Chinchilla, wholesale price \$15.00—go at \$7.50.

Men's Very Fine Overcoats and Ulsters \$9.98

Made of imported Kersey, Melton, Beaver and Chinchilla in all shades, and the latest styles, sold at wholesale for \$20.00—go at \$9.98.

Your choice of the Highest Grade and Finest Overcoats and Ulsters in this purchase, 12.50. They are made of heavy imported Kersey, Beaver and Worombo Chinchilla in all shades and the latest styles.



BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S

Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers

Boys' all wool Knee Pant Suits, \$1.25

Boys' exceptional all wool Knee Pant Suits, \$1.50

Your choice of the finest Boys' all wool Knee Pant Suits, \$1.98

An elegant lot of Boys' Fancy Vestee Suits, \$1.98

250 Boys' Fine Reefer Overcoats, 98c

Boys' Storm Ulsters, \$1.98

Boys' strictly all wool Storm Ulsters, \$2.50

Boys' very fine and nobby cape Overcoats, \$3.50

Boys' and Young Men's Long Pant Suits, \$3.98

Choice of the finest boys' and young man's Long Pant Suits from this purchase, \$4.98



Boys' extra heavy
winter weight,
CASSIMERE
Knee Pants
Ages 4 to 14 Years
29c

REPORT OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary Alger Says Preparations for Common Defense Should Be Increased.

SUGGESTION AS TO UNEMPLOYED CUBANS

Secretary Thinks Government Might Exploit Twenty Millions on a Railroad Through Island—Enlist the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Secretary of War Alger is a practically complete history of the Spanish American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes, setting forth the reasons for various movements, and then, to complete the record of events, he has included in the body of his report the report of General Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines and finally the reports of all of the bureau officers of the War department.

Nowhere is there shown a disposition to criticize, the official dispatches being allowed to tell their own story, and generally the secretary finds much to praise and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs, beginning with the declaration of war on April 21, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred, but making no comment whatever upon the facts.

Casualties at Santiago.

The only exception to this rule is in a reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance and that of 1,431 wounded only thirteen died of their wounds.

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets) and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics, 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander-in-chief to the private in the ranks.

the inhabitants of those islands to be mustered into the service of the United States, commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

These men, so acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in these climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service and return to the avocations of civil life.

Another suggestion is that there should be employed in the United States service a consular force for the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, who have had experience and can speak the language of the islands.

Secretary Alger thinks that the government will be greatly taxed to supply food to the destitute, especially in Cuba. The effort should be made, he thinks, to give the people work instead of allowing them to dwell in idleness, living upon charity. He says:

Suggests Employment for Cubans.

Would it not be wise economy for the government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the island of Cuba, with branch roads to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps \$20,000,000, but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its minerals, lumber and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it has served its purpose for the government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement can be made the government will no doubt expend fully that much in charity.

The secretary says that even if this road is not there is a necessity for a large appropriation to Cuba. At this point the secretary includes in the early portion of the report are that provision be made for a statue of General Grant; that Chief Clerk Tweedle be made a lieutenant colonel; that provision be made for a second assistant secretary of war, and that an appropriation be made for the construction of the Lake Union-Washington ship canal.

Expenditures and Estimates.

The statement of expenditures and estimates presents some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were \$62,534,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, are \$195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of \$55,430,949 is charged to pay off the army. The estimate of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, are \$60,177,539.

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says:

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says:

In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from

It was believed that the city could be assaulted and captured before the rainy season set in, but the plan was subsequently abandoned, on account of the reported movement of the enemy's fleet. These dispatches have all practically appeared in the reports of other naval officials.

Next follow a number of reports of various officers and officials to the secretary of war, some of which are endorsed by the secretary.

Of the military academy, for instance, he endorses the recommendation for an increase of the number of cadets by twenty annually, to be appointed by the president, and one by each senior, to supply the officers needed for the army of the future.

Of the adjutant general's recommendations, the secretary says they are judicious and merit the favorable attention of congress.

Women Nurses Invaluable.

Discussing the surgeon general's report, he says it was a mistake to detail regimental surgeons to small hospitals, but this could not have been avoided, and division and general hospitals, which were indispensable, maintained.

Ample provision should be made to supply the places of surgeons who fall sick. One of the great merities of the campaign were the women nurses. The report says that until one has had experience or made careful observation he cannot realize the work that these noble women did for our sick soldiers in the hospitals; but they cannot be well employed at regimental hospitals in a campaign. Both the division and general hospitals are absolutely necessary in the opinion of the secretary, but the general hospital should be provided separate wards for each regiment so that comrades could be kept together.

Force of Electrical Engineers.

He feels that a force of practical engineers, skilled in electricity, should be provided, and that a large number of engineers should be educated at West Point, so that an officer can be placed permanently with each river and harbor project. These projects should also receive the recommendation of a board of skilled engineers before appropriations are made for them.

The manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen or a similar magazine gun should continue until we have at an early date at least 500,000 of these arms in our arsenals, with a full supply of ammunition.

The entire report of the secretary of war forms one of the most valuable documents of the kind ever issued from the War department.

Enos Soule Comes Home Safe. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Cape Henry, Va., to the Maritime exchange states that the barge Enos Soule, which was away from the towing barge Orion on Sunday night, during the heavy gale, was towed into Cape Henry at 1 o'clock today by the British steamer Elton, from Hull, for Baltimore. The crew is safe. The barge Enos Soule and Ocean Belle, in tow of the Orion were on their way from New York to Cape Henry, and were within a few miles southeast of Winter Quarters' shoal, when they were overtaken by the Delaware breakwater tug North America, but the Enos Soule, with its crew on board, parted its hawser on Sunday night and was at the mercy of the rough seas until picked up by the Elton yesterday.

FORT CROOK OVERCROWDED

Twenty-Second Regiment Outgrows Its Former Comfortable Quarters.

REGIMENT MAY BE SCATTERED AGAIN

Captain Beck Will Recommend that Some of the Men Be Transferred to Niobrara—Jefferson Barracks Is Also Overrun.

Captain W. H. Beck, inspector general of the Department of the Missouri, has just concluded an inspection of Fort Crook and finds the quarters there badly overcrowded. The post was built for eight companies on a peace footing, with sixty men each, and since the orders were issued calling for the companies to be recruited to a war footing they are having more men than they know what to do with. While the post will accommodate about 500 men comfortably there are now 900 there, with more coming every day. They are forced to sleep on the floor or anywhere they can find shelter.

The captain will recommend that a portion of the men be transferred to Fort Niobrara. The Twelfth infantry, formerly located at this fort, is now at Jefferson barracks, and it has been recruited until it has overrun that post, and one battalion has been sent to Fort Riley. The only force at Fort Niobrara is one troop of the First cavalry, and there is consequently room there for the overflow from Fort Crook.

Major William Monaghan has returned from Des Moines, where he assisted in paying off the Fifth Iowa previous to its being mustered out. Major W. R. Graham was with him and they paid out about \$125,000 nearly all in gold, to the Hawkeye soldiers. Major Graham received permission from the paymaster general to stop a few days in Iowa to visit his old home.

There is but one more regiment of volunteers ready to be mustered out in the Department of the Missouri and that is the Twenty-first Kansas, located at Leavenworth. It will be mustered out some time during the winter.

Second Nebraska Volunteers.

Members of the Second Nebraska volunteers continue to drop in at army headquarters every day to be mustered out. There are sixty members of the regiment who have not yet been discharged. These are distributed as follows: Field, staff and band, 2; Company A, Kearney; 2; Company B, Ord; 2; Company D, Fairbury; 17; Company E, North Platte; 2; Company F, Lincoln; 6; Company G, Omaha; 2; Company H, Chadron; 4; Company I, Tecumseh; 1; Company K, Schuyler; 8; Company L, Norfolk; 7. The members of Companies C and M have all been mustered out. The only remaining in Company I is Captain LaMaster, and one of those in Company K is Lieutenant Stewart. The regiment originally contained about 1,300 officers and men.

Major Katz, chief commissary of the Department of the Missouri, accompanied by Chief Clerk Werber, visited South Omaha yesterday that the major might be initiated into the mysteries of the packing industries before returning east.

Brigadier General J. H. Patterson, who went to the war as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second infantry, and who was seriously wounded at the battle of El Caney, is now chief mustering officer for the state of New Jersey and when he returns to the regular service will be colonel of the Twentieth infantry at Fort Leavenworth.

The annual report of Major General Henry C. Merriam of the Department of the Columbia has been received at army headquarters, and all it contains which might

be of any interest in this section is his reference to the military work in Alaska. The general mentions the trip of Captain P. H. Ray and Lieutenant W. P. Richardson to that country when the first stories of starvation were brought to the United States, and he commends their work in maintaining order there, and in utilizing for the government the supplies of the traders in feeding the savages. He also mentions the abandonment of the relief expedition at Portland upon recommendation of his officers that the trip was unnecessary. He sent three exploring expeditions into Alaska, and the first, under command of Captain Eldridge, was given up, owing to the failure of the reindeer train; while the other two, commanded respectively by Captain W. R. Abercrombie of the Second infantry and Captain E. F. Glenn of the Twenty-fifth infantry, were still in the field when the general's report was made. The general also says that owing to the hardships experienced in Alaska by men who arrived there without sufficient means to care for themselves, he issued orders that carriers should not land passengers on the military reservation at St. Michaels unless they have abundant means of support.

Captain Beck at Santiago.

Captain W. H. Beck served with his regiment, the Tenth cavalry, throughout all the campaign in Cuba, participating in the battles at La Quasima and San Juan, and returned with his troop to Montauk, from which place he was assigned to duty in the Department of the Missouri as inspector general. His regiment supported the Rough Riders in their famous battle, and he has a letter showing that Colonel Roosevelt admitted his indebtedness to the Tenth for the timely support it gave his command. The captain has other letters which he prizes highly, one of them being a copy of one sent to the War department by General Shafter, in which Captain Beck is mentioned as a commander for his valor and ability as a commander. He has another letter which General Leonard Wood wrote to Captain Beck's son, now attached to the Denver Times, in which the present governor of Santiago pays a high tribute to the military ability of Captain Beck.

Lieutenant William A. Cavanaugh of the Twentieth Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, had his leave of absence extended for twenty days.

Lieutenant Colonel William M. Van Horn, Eighteenth infantry, late commander of the Twenty-second infantry at Fort Crook, has notified the adjutant general of the department that he starts on his leave of absence at once and that his address during the month of December will be Columbus barracks, Ohio.

Ascher P. Anspecher of the Second United States engineers, but assigned to hospital duty, who has been spending his furlough in this city, reported for duty at headquarters today, and will leave at once for Augusta, Ga., where his regiment is located.

John F. Cooper, Company B, Fifty-first Iowa, was at headquarters yesterday to have some action taken in regard to his case. His home is at Villisca, and he is a telegraph operator. While at San Francisco with his regiment he was taken in hand by a kangaroo court, in which he had his left arm broken. He did not receive proper treatment for the injury, and his arm is nearly stiff, he being unable to use it except in cases requiring but a small strain upon it. Simultaneously with the injury his hearing was affected and he is almost totally deaf in one ear. His regiment is due at Manila now, but he had to be left behind on account of these injuries, and the surgeons say there is nothing for him but a discharge and that is what he is after at this time. He is a young man, robust and well formed and possessed an ideal soldier by the officers in the department except for his injuries. He is also a married man. Captain Hutchison is looking after the matter.

CONFERENCE ENDS SESSION

Final Papers Discussed for the Better Government of Municipalities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—This was the last day of the sixth national conference for good city government. The sessions were confined to papers and their discussion. A paper by Dr. Albert Shaw of New York on "The City in the United States—The Proper Scope of Its Activity" was read by H. C. Deming of New York.

Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, a member of the committee on municipal program, read a paper entitled, "The City in the United States—The Proper Scope of Its Activities." He said in part:

If I were asked to characterize in a single sentence the broad distinction between the history of the last thirty years of municipal government in Europe, on the one hand, and America on the other, I should say that in the United States we have been making and unmaking municipal charters, and meanwhile administering them as badly as possible, while in Europe they have been bending their energies to the work of administering progressively and well such charters as their cities found provided for them in the general statutes. In other words, we have been making, marring, unmaking and repairing municipal mechanisms, while the cities of Europe have been accomplishing results in the way of an improved life for their people. I do not mean to say that the conditions of life are more advantageous for the average man today in European towns than in our own. On the other hand, I am entirely prepared to say that almost all the natural advantages belonged to us, and that if our municipal governments had been anything like as relatively efficient as those of the European towns the results achieved by us would have been vastly ahead of those that the best towns in England, Scotland and Germany have achieved.

The tendency in European countries has been, while prescribing the general form of municipal government and making that form as nearly perfect as possible, to leave each individual community, in matters actually concerning the life of that community alone, a very wide range of liberty in determining for itself what from time to time should be the diminished or expanded scope of its functions.

The unanimous opinion of the committee that the main outlines of a municipal system should be uniform throughout all the towns of a state, and that there is no reason why the conditions of the European American system might not tend, at least approximately, toward something like uniformity throughout the whole country, as well as the individual municipality how far it will carry its activities and in what variety of ways in detail it shall make itself serviceable to its citizens.

We are not for a moment advocating any extreme innovations, nor are we repudiating any prudent check of a general nature that may be found in existing municipal work. We are simply contending for the well left to work out their own destinies upon the basis of a very broad liberty as respects the scope of their functions.

At the afternoon session Charles Richardson of Philadelphia read a paper on "Municipal Franchises."

The citiescontending for the next convention of the National Association of Municipal Franchises." The executive committee will have the naming of the convention city, and it may not report at this time. Resolutions of condolence on the death of Colonel George Waring of New York, were also appropriately acted on by the executive committee this morning.

NEEDLEWORK GUILD'S ANNUAL

Nine Hundred and Two Garments Distributed for the Sick Poor of the City.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Omaha branch of the Needlework Guild of America, which was held last week at the home of Mrs. John Field, 1024 North Thirty-ninth street, 902 garments were distributed for the sick and poor of the city.

The object of this non-sectarian organization is to provide warm, comfortable clothing for those who would otherwise suffer for the lack of it. Membership in the guild consists simply in the annual gift of two new garments of the money to purchase them. A branch of the society is composed of ten sections, each representing 110 garments. The clothing is collected by the president and four directors of the section, each of whom solicits two garments from ten other members and contributes two herself. Owing to the fact that only new garments are accepted and that the distribution is made by a vote of the members, the organization has already accomplished a great work. Many private cases which have been brought to the attention of the guild have received prompt attention and a special effort has been made to send suitable garments to the hospitals so that the discharged patients who are needy may be sent away warmly clothed. The distribution this year was as follows: Emmanuel hospital, 40; Clarkson Memorial, 72; Presbyterian hospital, 40; Methodist hospital, 50; Burt Street Home for Children, 41; Old Ladies' Home, 65; Bancroft Home, 24; Salvation Army Rescue Home, 58; St. James, Orphanage, 47; Creche, 98; Visiting Nurses, 68; Child Saving Institute, 53; private cases of destitute women and children, 179. Reserve garments for future distribution, 69.

In addition to this clothing, which was all new and of good quality, there was \$13.25 paid in cash to be expended as occasion required.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Mrs. J. W. Van Nostrand, honorary president; Mrs. Churchill Parker, president; Mrs. S. A. Collins, secretary; Mrs. J. O. Phillips, treasurer.

While the officers of the Omaha branch report a growing public interest and appreciation of the aims and purpose of the guild and an increase of nearly 400 articles of clothing over last year, they still feel that there is much to be done to make the guild as successful an organization as it is in other cities. The report of the Minneapolis branch has just been received and shows that more than 7,000 garments were distributed at the annual meeting recently held in that city.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Alivia of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Week serves has caused public pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitter America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. It weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed; only 50 cents. Sold by Kuhn & Co., drugists.

What the Weather Man Sees.

Yesterday there were slight snow flurries throughout the northwest, the upper Missouri and Mississippi valleys, but according to the predictions of the official weather man these will not count for much. Today the people in this section of the country may look for fair weather, which will be slightly colder than that which was experienced yesterday.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with Dr. Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures cough, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat and lung diseases.